

From wang!elf.wang.com!ucsd.edu!info-hams-relay Mon Apr 8 20:50:58 1991 remote
from tosspot
Received: by tosspot (1.64/waf)
via UUCP; Mon, 08 Apr 91 21:38:39 EST
for lee
Received: from somewhere by elf.wang.com id aa28560; Mon, 8 Apr 91 20:50:57 GMT
Received: from ucsd.edu by relay1.UU.NET with SMTP
(5.61/UUNET-shadow-mx) id AA29112; Mon, 8 Apr 91 15:57:02 -0400
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA15359
sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun
Sun, 7 Apr 91 13:32:05 -0700 for nixbur!schroeder.pad
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA15336
sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun
Sun, 7 Apr 91 13:31:59 -0700 for /usr/lib/sendmail -oc -odb -oQ/var/spool/
lqueue -oi -finfo-hams-relay info-hams-list
Message-Id: <9104072031.AA15336@ucsd.edu>
Date: Sun, 7 Apr 91 13:31:57 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams-relay@ucsd.edu>
Reply-To: Info-Hams@ucsd.edu
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V91 #278
To: Info-Hams@ucsd.edu

Info-Hams Digest Sun, 7 Apr 91 Volume 91 : Issue 278

Today's Topics:

 A Daylight Savings Time question
 Broadcast ID Requirements?
FCC & Scanners, the REAL story - READ THIS before writing
 Homemade Ferrite Thingies?
 IAMBIC Keyer
 Info-Hams Digest V91 #265
KIDS IN SPACE: Internet Space Shuttle Simulation Mon Apr 8th (1/8)
 KIDS IN SPACE: TEST MESSAGE, please ignore
 NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle
 No-Code Testing Questions
 No more CW for HF licence ??
The first No-Code Ham is.....(DRUMROLL).....

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official

policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 7 Apr 91 09:33:07 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!spool.mu.edu!munnari.oz.au!uhccux!montebello!joe@ucsd.edu
Subject: A Daylight Savings Time question
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Historically sci.astro seems to be the newsgroup for Time Zone questions, so please forgive me for asking this one:

I'm curious as to what the EXTREME time zones in use are. Unfortunately hard information seems to be difficult to come by; all the time-zone maps I've ever seen invariably disagree on such details.

Candidates for "earliest" time zone in the world are Tonga (shown on many maps as +13) and the extreme Eastern Soviet Union (also perhaps +13, maybe even +14 in the Summer).

Candidates for the "latest" time zone in the world are the Western Aleutian Islands and the Western Hawaiian Islands (what about the military base on Midway?), shown on some maps as -11 and on others as -10. The Western Hawaiian Islands would not observe Daylight Savings Time, although the Aleutians probably would.

Does anyplace use -12? I don't think so.

If it is true that there are time zones spanning -11 to +14, then for 1 hour every day there are THREE days of the week in existence somewhere on the planet.

I'm also posting this to rec.ham-radio on the off chance that somebody has talked to Tonga or Kure or Midway etc and knows for sure what time zone they use there.

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  /\    /\    /\\\/\\\/\\\/\.-.-.-.....
 /  \  /  \  /Hawaii Institute of Geophysics, Honolulu\\/\.-.-....__
___/    \/\    \Joe Dellinger, Internet: joe@montebello.soest.hawaii.edu\\/\.-.__

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Date: 7 Apr 91 04:26:05 GMT
From: dlb!zygot!bolero!duncan@ames.arpa
Subject: Broadcast ID Requirements?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <9104051622.AA25252@ucsd.edu> wmartin@stl-06sima.army.mil (Will Martin) writes:

>What are the current legal requirements for IDing from broadcast stations,
>especially TV stations (including LPTV, translators, relays, etc.)?

>

The ID requirements have been considerably relaxed along with a general deregulation of FCC controls during the Reagan years. Section 73.1201 of the Commission's Rules and Regs requires ID at the beginning and end of operation and "hourly, as close to the hour as feasible, at a natural break in program offerings. Television broadcast stations may make these announcements visually or aurally.". There is roughly a page full of other little details, but basically it's anyone's decision as to what constitutes a "natural break in program offerings".

The LPTV, translator, etc. requirements are in Part 74 of the Rules and are too detailed to summarize here beyond noting that there isn't any "top of the hour" requirement anywhere.

Those who would be interested in all the broadcasting rules can go to a reference library and find CFR 47 ("Code of Federal Regulations Title 47"). Broadcast stations are Part 73, and boosters, translators, etc.,etc. are Part 74.

--

```
KUFX |          w  ["]                | WA6MBV
94.5 |..      |___|_____..duncan@bolero.ati.com | Jim Duncan
FM   |          H                    | +1 408 297 5977
      \_____I_____/  37 3 10N/121 59 10W  -----
```

Date: 5 Apr 91 20:40:09 GMT

From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!convex!texsun!letni!rwsys!kf5iw!k5qwb!lrk@ucsd.edu

Subject: FCC & Scanners, the REAL story - READ THIS before writing

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

rnovak@mips.com (Robert E. Novak) writes:

> Now for my \$0.02 worth. Would it be cheaper overall if public safety
> frequencies had the capability to selectively scramble their communications?
> This would still allow amateurs to monitor public safety frequencies and
> assist in times of emergency, but give state and local governments the
> privacy that they apparently feel that they need.

Let me point out once again that the state and local governments are not 'they'. You are supposed to be part of the government in a democratic society and the poeple who work for you have no 'right' to privacy in their jobs. You are supposed to know what the policies are and how your tax money is being spent. Otherwise you can't vote wisely.

73, 1rk@k5qwb.UUCP 1rk%k5qwb@kf5iw.UUCP
Lyn Kennedy utacfd.utarl.edu!letni!rwsys!kf5iw!k5qwb!1rk
 K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
 P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

----- "We have met the enemy and they are us." Pogo -----

Date: 6 Apr 91 17:12:12 GMT
From: orion.oac.uci.edu!ucivax!jarthur!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-
state.edu!rpi!bu.edu!wang!tossport!lee@ucsd.edu
Subject: Homemade Ferrite Thingies?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

A fellow ham (who is notably thrifty) asks the following question:

Is it possible to manufacture (at home) lossy ferrite devices for
screening purposes (cables, etc.)?

Come to think of it, given the price of ferrite chokes nowadays, he
may have something there.

Anyone?

Thanks,
Lee G8LCK

Date: 7 Apr 91 01:57:40 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!bu.edu!wang!tossport!lee@ucsd.edu
Subject: IAMBIC Keyer
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Further to the discussion of the origins of the name of said keyer,
if you check the (I think) April '78 QST, you will find a neat add
on device for the TTL version of the key (mentioned in earlier
postings). It's a simple five function visual display for the keyer
enabling checking of things such as dot/dash ratio, wieghting etc.
(Sorry, weighting)

It's in the year's index under "IAMBIC pentameter".

Lee (G8LCK)

Date: 7 Apr 91 15:59:44 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V91 #265
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>Subject: Alinco DR-590T

Preliminary impressions:

Positives: Good power; small size; decent scan (but looks for carrier, not tone); good people to talk to at factory; goes out of band easily (1 snip of wire loop--performance testing of out-of-band rx to follow); 3 tx power levels

Negatives: Crappy lightweight microphone with short cord, REAL bad (and incomplete) documentation; some features very hard to "make work"; requires 2 additional boards for full functionality (3 dealers told me 3 different stories--had to call factory for real story)

Rick Patterson
BITNET: rpatters@kentvm
MCI: 3372908
twisted: 216/677-0911

Date: 7 Apr 91 19:20:04 GMT
From: usc!apple!fernwood!uupsi!sunic!news.funet.fi!funic!santra!nntp!paivi@ucsd.edu
Subject: KIDS IN SPACE: Internet Space Shuttle Simulation Mon Apr 8th (1/8)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

This is the right message: the ending times for the mission are _one_ _hour_ earlier than I said before. These times are definite as far as we know right now. No other change. Other articles coming as soon as I have rechecked all the details (doing that right now).

! OBS ! that all followup articles are now directed to comp.edu, please change your Newsgroups: line if you want to respond in another group.
In Finnish: Suomenkieliset jutut sfnet.keskusteluun, kiitos.

A series of long to very long articles will follow. Watch your news! This is the first of them and there will be eight altogether. All will have KIDS IN SPACE and a number (#/8) in their Subject line.

PLEASE DON'T MAIL ME IF YOU LACK AN ARTICLE! POST IN COMP.EDU AND I WILL REPOST THERE. I won't be able to answer my mail too soon otherwise either (things are getting _very_ hectic already): I'll give mailaddresses for more info later in this article.

I'm sorry for the extensive cross posting, but I'm fairly sure these are the USENET (and AltNet) groups that are interested in this. If I've forgotten someone, please forgive me and forward this message to those who still need to know. Please don't forward all the articles if you can avoid it: they generate a whole lotta net.traffic already.

I'm even more sorry that this message comes to you so late: both the American and the Finnish partners in this project were taken by surprise when NASA announced the now-in-progress real shuttle launch, and we had to get things happening three weeks earlier than we had thought (personally, I heard on March 28th that we fly on April 8th!!). However, there will be another simulated space mission this spring, so if you see this too late to join the shuttle, please, read more about the Interplanetary Mission on (most likely) May 17th in my last message, Subject: KIDS IN SPACE: What the future holds (8/8).

And a final disclaimer: this has been written in a hurry, so please have patience with my typos & such.

WHAT IS "KIDS IN SPACE"?

KIDS IN SPACE is a joint project between American and Finnish schoolkids (helped by their teachers and other adults, of course), simulating a space shuttle mission that is continuously monitored from the Earth. The "shuttle" launches from Cleveland, Ohio and the other schools (Ohio, California and Finland) act as weather report stations, alternative landing sites and solar disturbance observation stations.

The communications of the project happen through email and bulletin boards and even online chat and ham radio have a role. It is, in fact, the first time (that I've heard of, that is) when the Internet is used for international on-line education. (Details of how exactly the communication is organized in the next few articles, numbers 3/8 to 5/8.

WHEN DOES IT HAPPEN?

KIDS IN SPACE happens on Monday, April 8th 1991
8.30 - 15.30 EST DST (Ohio area), that is 15.30 - 22.30 EET
DST (Finland). This is 13.30 - 20.30 GMT.

WHERE DOES IT HAPPEN?

KIDS IN SPACE happens partly in the real world and partly in cyberspace, with a few "more traditional" medias used for added connections. The commentary and information to the media happens partly in traditional ways, at least in Finland, but the media and other interested people are also welcome to monitor the shuttle flight in cyberspace. We have done all we can to grab enough Internet connections with telnet capacity for this (they are a problem outside universities in Finland).

Where precisely in cyberspace? Cleveland Freenet, Academy One. Use the telnet command to connect to Internet site 129.22.8.82 and explore the system as a guest (don't worry, it is extremely easy to use if only you can read English and type with more than 0 fingers). Use the command 'go academy' to get to the Academy One area directly. Shuttle mission is number 12 on the list. (more info on Academy One in article number 3/8)

There is also an extension of this mission in IRC (Internet Relay Chat), mainly for discussion and commentary. We will try to have a well structured discussion (sort of a formal meeting) on one invite only channel (+SPACE) (the first time anyone has tried to use IRC in a formal manner, I believe) and a free one on another (+SPACE.d) with no participation restrictions. See article number 4 for details.

There is also something in this for the Ham Radio Community. As I know practically nothing about that area of communications, I will only forward what I have read, but I hope it will be useful. See article number 5/8 for the details.

Even phones and telefaxes will be used mainly to coordinate things, in case of network emergency and maybe even to give the media a chance to interview the astronaut and other participating kids. Faxes can transport pictures and collective greeting cards and drawings (at Helsinki University of Technology it is very likely that over one hundred people will look in at some time or another and want to send greetings).

WHO ARE THE PARTICIPANTS?

The team of KIDS IN SPACE consists of three American and two Finnish schools, with the technical and human support from Cleveland Freenet and Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio and Helsinki University of Technology and Turku University in Finland.

The complete report about these schools is in the end of this article.

It's taken directly from Cleveland Freenet, unedited from:

8 The Schoolhouse (Academy One)

...

12 << SIMULATED SHUTTLE LAUNCH - APRIL 8TH >>

...

2 Participating Schools

WHO CAN "WATCH" THE MISSION?

Anyone on Internet who has the telnet program on their computer can connect to Cleveland Freenet as a guest. See details in article 3/8.

Anyone on Internet with real-time connections and the irc program can go into irc and visit the channel +SPACE.d. Anyone, who the Channel Access Operator (the nick CAO.nick) of channel +SPACE has invited may enter and listen to the conversation as a PAS.nick (a Passive Participant) or participate in it as an ACT.nick (an Active Participant). We wish to keep the number of ACT:s down, 10 is the absolute maximum, so if you are just curious, choose a PAS.nick. The exact details are to be found in article number 4.

--- facts from Cleveland Freenet ---

The following schools will be a part of the April 9th Simulated Space Shuttle Launch:

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, SHAKER HEIGHTS, OHIO - Shuttle Site/Mission Control

University School is a K-12 independent boy's school (non-sectarian) located on two campuses in Cleveland's Eastern suburbs. The K-8 campus is located on 32 acres in Shaker Heights, Ohio and the high school is located on 175 acres in Hunting Valley, Ohio. The school is highly rated, college preparatory school founded in 1890. 1990 is the school's centennial year and in honor of this event the shuttle simulator has been named the "Centennial." University School runs a variety of space science programs for both students (co-educational Summer programs and co-educational programs for other schools during the school year) and teachers.

See the "About the" file for more information about University School's operational role.

The coordinator for University School's Shuttle launch is Bob Morgan (Free-Net ID: ac343).

EVIJARVI SCHOOL, EVIJARVI FINLAND - Alternate Landing Site

Evijarvi is a commune in the west of Finland with a population of about 3500. This is mainly flat country dominated by a lake and its 130 islands and the main source of livelihood is agriculture.

Evijarvi School Center has been built in three parts. The oldest part was completed in 1954, the secondary school building in 1963 and both the dining hall and the primary school 1977.

There are 117 pupils in the secondary school, 138 in the high school and 93 in the primary school. Besides this primary school there are five more village schools.

Both high school and secondary school have been experimental schools in computer aided education from year 1985. Primary schools have been experimental schools from year 1988. We use ready-made programs in many subjects but computers are also widely used as tools: word processing, spreadsheets, database, desktop publications, measurements in physics, MIDI-music, etc.

In School Center we have 29 IBM-compatibles (XT, AT and 386) and one Amiga 500. We have two computer classrooms with 8 and 9 computers, the rest are in various classrooms.

Evijari will be filing weather reports as an alternate landing site. They will be coming into the Cleveland Free-Net via computers at the Helsinki University of Technology.

Contact person is: Heikki Korpinen (hkorpine@vipunen.hut.fi) or via Evijari School (sa110@cleveland.freenet.edu)

TURKU NORMAL SCHOOL - TURKU, FINLAND - Alternate Landing site

Turku Normal School is a laboratory school associated with the University of Turku in southern Finland.

At the University of Turku there are over 10,000 students in six faculties. Turku school is a part of the faculty of education, which has two departments: a department of teacher training and a department of educational science. Our school is a practice school of the department of teacher training.

At Turku Normal School there are three parts:

Lower Stage of Comprehensive School, 340 pupils, age 7 - 12 years

Upper Stage of Comprehensive School, 300 pupils, age 13 - 15 years

Senior Secondary School, 200 pupils, age 16 - 18 years.

There are over 200 students per year practice teaching in our school. Of them 22 students are practicing mathematical subjects this year.

Turku Normal School will be filing hourly weather reports as an alternate landing site. The will be accessing the Cleveland Free-Net via computers at the University of Turku.

The coordinating person is: Taisto Valkonen (TVALKO@kontu.utu.fi) or via Turku Normal School (sa111@cleveland.freenet.edu)

SAN MARINO SCHOOL, BUENA PARK, CALIFORNIA - Alternate Landing Site

San Marino is a public K-6 school located in Buena Park, California. It is part the Centralia School District which has long been known for one of the more advanced scholastic technology programs in the Los Angeles area.

San Marino will be an "alternate landing site" for the shuttle. Accordingly, it will be electronically sending weather reports and other data to University School's "Mission Control" on a hourly basis on the half hour. These reports will be generated and sent primarily by a class of fourth-grade students at the school, and posted on the Cleveland Free-Net Community Computer system. Among the activities in preparation for the "launch" has been the building of their own weather instruments, and the construction of a school-wide hallway bulletin board where mission progress reports will be displayed to the rest of the school. In addition, the entire week's math, spelling, and English activities will revolve around the space mission.

San Marino will be coming into the Cleveland Free-Net via the Internet connection at the California State University, Fullerton. The coordinator for San Marino School's involvement is Linda Delzeit (Free-Net ID: aa621).

WILLOUGHBY MIDDLE SCHOOL, WILLOUGHBY, OHIO - Solar Activity Monitoring Station

Willoughby Middle is a 4th through 8th grade public school located in Willoughby, Ohio, about 10 miles northeast of Cleveland, and is a part of the Willoughby School District. Activities surrounding the launch will be conducted by advanced 8th grade students in their computing program--known as one of the best such programs in Ohio.

The key to ANY shuttle launch is communications--communications between the shuttle and mission control, and between mission control and its various tracking stations and landing sites. But communications can be disrupted or even brought to a halt by solar activity such as flares. It is VERY important that mission control be constantly aware of the Sun's influence on their communications at all times.

Willoughby Middle School will be the Solar Activity Monitoring Station for the launch. Students equipped with short-wave radios will be monitoring WWV, a radio station operated by the National Bureau of Standards, which provides constant information on solar activity and other magnetic disturbances. Every hour on the half-hour, Willoughby will be posting solar flare reports, geo-magnetic values, and other information to mission control.

The coordinator for Willoughby School's Solar Monitoring team is Jud Elliott (Free-Net ID: ab884).

--- end of included text from Cleveland Freenet ---

CU IN (cyber)SPACE - and please wish us luck!

Paivi

@ Paivi Hyvarinen	@ Net: Paivi.Hyvarinen@hut.fi @
@ Comp. Sci. Major, Occup. Psych. minor	@
@ Data Guild, Helsinki Univ. of Technology	@ Also on Cleveland Freenet: @
@ Otakaari 1 M, SF-02150 Espoo, Finland	@ an614, mail forward -> HUT @

Date: 7 Apr 91 16:52:01 GMT
From: usc!snorkelwacker.mit.edu!bloom-beacon!eru!hagbard!sunic!news.funet.fi!
funic!santra!nntp!paivi@ucsd.edu
Subject: KIDS IN SPACE: TEST MESSAGE, please ignore
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I will be posting the first of eight messages about the KIDS IN SPACE space shuttle simulation very soon now. Keep watching, the "flight" is already on Monday April 8th 1991 from 8.30 - approx. 16.30 EST DST.

Paivi

@ Paivi Hyvarinen	@ Net: Paivi.Hyvarinen@hut.fi @
@ Comp. Sci. Major, Occup. Psych. minor	@
@ Data Guild, Helsinki Univ. of Technology	@ Also on Cleveland Freenet: @
@ Otakaari 1 M, SF-02150 Espoo, Finland	@ an614, mail forward -> HUT @

Date: 7 Apr 91 12:00:13 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS 37

1 21224U 91 27 A 91 96.81849980 .00032271 00000-0 82487-3 0 35
2 21224 28.4654 230.3630 0009021 276.5508 83.4921 15.38033689 186

--

Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

Date: 7 Apr 91 15:45:01 GMT
From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!rpi!crdgw1!galaxy@ucsd.edu
Subject: No-Code Testing Questions
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1050@sousa.enet.dec.com>, smith@sndpit (Willie Smith) writes:
>In fact, I raised the possibility to a guy from the ARRL (in another forum)
>that if one of his 00s hears someone with a tech call operating in the
>Novice/Tech HF bands at 5WPM (and they couldn't find any internal ARRL
>documentation to attest to his having passed the code), they should assume
>he knows the code at 5WPM and mail him the CSCE! Didn't get much of a
>response.... :+}

Maybe he was trying to think of a way to collect the 5 bucks!

-don perley - ke2tp

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

Date: 7 Apr 91 16:02:00 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: No more CW for HF licence ??

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hello friends !

It is nice to read about US troubles about code-less HAMS. This question is often discussed here, and maybe I can give you some new ideas to discuss.

We introduced CW-less VHF/UHF class more than 10 years ago, like other European countries. We expected big migration from CB to 2m FM (right) and then migration to HF (wrong). Most of CW-less HAMS are pretty happy with FM (including packet). There are troubles with non-HAM-spirit QSOs - but this is not question of CW or not CW. But if we look who is getting results in our hobby (building,contesting,packeting etc) you will found out, that who is able to do something NEW in our hobby, is able to learn CW.

Last few years more and more countries are pushing toward code-less HF HAMS. (Mostly from south EU). There are some African and Asian countries where CW is not needed for HF licence. It is possible to get CW-less licence in Europe also, but not (yet) regulary.

Back to CW:

Facts:

- CW is obsolete now.
- CW is hard to learn.
- people HATE CW.
- there is small number of people definitely UNABLE to learn CW.
(info from some research done by German Wermacht back in 40ies)
- a lot of would-be HAMS do not become HAMS because of CW.
- etc etc.... We all know reasons AGAINST CW.

Now, some more facts - with no relation to CW.

HAM bands are something fantastic ! We share several MHz of very very needed resource. And, we must respect this possibility. Also, HF can not handle infinite number of HAMS - we already have congestion troubles on HF bands. If we just let everybody go to HF, bands will become crowded, there would be no respect for HF etc. (Like CB, isn't it ?)

So, it is clear, we need some "filters" for getting HF licence. We want diferent people to become HAMS: children, seniors, kings, workers.... everybody who really want to become HAM and who really respect our hobby. Those who relly worked hard to get license are those who respect bands.

For example, an Electronic engineer who learned CW during military service can get his FCC extra with no more than 12 hours spend, including exams !. 20 m is just like 11m for him...

So - how to make filters ? Who is OK to go to HAM bands ? Who is NOT ?
Is this money ? General knowledge ? Specific knowledge ?
Party membership ;-) ?

Money:

Ok. But - how many students can become HAMS if this is expensive ??
But, professional licences can be bought anyway - there are OTHER
licences available for money.

General knowledge:

Ok. But there is a trick - everybody with technical education
can pass very simple... But others are blocked. No more 12 years old
HAMS.

Specific knowledge:

Seems better. If we request knowledge that is not given in schools -
then anybody should LEARN to get licence. That means WORK for licence.
That means respect licence once it is here. And, it is same for
Ph.D as to 12 year old child. But - which knowledge is specific to
HAM radio ?

- Q code, prefixes, operating practice, contesting
[I was surprised to found out it is not needed for W/N/K HAMS..]
- HAM technics - antennas, satellites, microwaves etc.. But this is
covered in General knowledge, isn't it ? Tests for FCC Extra are
very much like exams on EE schools.
- CW. Everybody can learn. Everybody should work hard to learn.
It is very easy to test knowledge.

I am shure this is a reason why CW was introduced 60 years ago as
"filter" to HAM licences. It has worked very well. It is still
working fine. It will work, if we let it do the job. HAMS could
operate AM in thirties - So there was no need to force CW just
because it was necessary.

Up to now, I have not heard of better filter. It is equall to
all HAMLETs; it makes no big difference between 12 years old child
and Ph. D.; it is well known how and where to learn; it is very
easy to test.

And, to all those new times boys who do not agree:
Nothing happened on HF since thirties... No big fun, everything
is just like it used to be 60 years back (replace SSB with AM, please !).
DXing is old... RTTY is obsolete... CW is dying... SSB is noisy...
packet is awfull... No real fun on HF ! So, do not learn CW, do not
get HF licences -> go to microwaves, action is overthere !
And, please let us oldtimers enjoy our nice CW and nice HF !

73, Thanks for reading my QRM
Iztok, YU3FK

yu3fk@ijs.ac.mail.yu
yu3fk%cathy@yubgef51.bitnet

YU3FK @YT3A.YUG.EU

Iztok Saje, Vidmarjeva 7, 61000 Ljubljana, YU

CW op since 1973 (YU3APR club), licenced since 1975, packet since 1986,
reading Info-HAMS since April 1991 <v*>

Date: 7 Apr 91 12:49:57 GMT
From: pa.dec.com!shlump.nac.dec.com!sousa.enet.dec.com!sndpit.enet.dec.com!
smith@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: The first No-Code Ham is.....(DRUMROLL).....
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1991Apr7.002341.16612@colorado.edu>,

bear@tiger.Colorado.EDU (Bear Giles) writes...

>I've been watching this newsgroup and just about decided my previous
>encounters with Hams had been misleading. I was wrong. With people like
>Mr. Sawyer, it won't be long before the FCC has a hard time defending
>ham frequency allocations.

Bear (if you are still out there),

Unfortunately you have been taken in by what I call the 'noisy ham'
syndrome. If 99 percent of hams are calm, sane, reasonable people, and one
percent are arrogant, loudmouthed, obnoxious bigots, then ham radio in
general is going to look like a group of ALOBs, because the one percent is
generating 99 percent of the traffic! The outside world doesn't care if
most hams spend their time quietly working on public service and emergency
traffic (and all the other things that make ham radio worthwhile), they
have a much better metric for determining the character of all hams:
They just listen to 14.313 and read the net and listen to the repeater wars
. Someone sitting in his basement building battery-backed-up 12-volt power
supplies to ensure his equipment works in an emergency is much less
interesting than some ALOB shooting his mouth off, so we tend to focus on
the latter, when it's the former that's actually more important. I don't
know how to fix the problem, because the ham population can't 'self-police'

the ALOBs (they don't take kindly to input), so I suggest the other solution: The rest of us have to make some noise too. Elmer a neighbor, show a high school class what hams are good for, invite the press to field day, etc. Don't try to drown out the ALOBs, just give the other side of the picture some publicity.

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Date: 7 Apr 91 15:43:13 GMT
From: usc!rpi!crdgm1@galaxy@ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <04.Apr.91.16:07:10.BST.#3428@UK.AC.NWL.IA>, <7154@mace.cc.purdue.edu>, <405@platypus.uofs.edu>
Reply-To : perley@galaxy (Donald P Perley)
Subject : Re: Ultrasonics.

In article <405@platypus.uofs.edu>, bill@platypus (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
>
>One way would be to find a pitch/frequency that caused intense pain or
>that scrambled brain-waves (is that possible remotely?)
>
>Of course, the big question is did the dog pass the no-code tech exam and
>was he ordering pizza on the repeater??

More to the point, can you use one of these on a plane if the dog is piloting?

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End of Info-Hams Digest
